

GROWTH OF COUNTRY'S POPULATION

Washington, Oct. 7.—The growth of the country's population, 14.9 per cent, was not expected to show so large a relative increase during the last decade as during the previous decade ended with 1910.

GAS IN THE STOMACH IS DANGEROUS

Recommends Daily Use of Magnesia to Overcome Trouble Caused by Fermenting Food and Acid Indigestion.

Gas and wind in the stomach accompanied by that full, bloated feeling after eating are almost certain evidence of the presence of excessive hydrochloric acid in the stomach, creating so-called "acid indigestion."

Acid stomachs are dangerous because too much acid irritates the delicate lining of the stomach, often leading to gastritis accompanied by serious stomach ulcers. Food ferments and scum, creating the distressing gas which distends the stomach and hampers the normal functions of the vital internal organs, often affecting the heart.

It is the worst of folly to neglect such a serious condition or to treat with ordinary digestive aids which have no neutralizing effect on the stomach acids. Instead get from any druggist a few capsules of Eucated Magnesia and take a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water, right after eating. This will drive the gas, wind and acid right out of the body, sweeten the stomach, neutralize the excess acid and prevent its formation and there is no sourness or pain. Eucated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and the best form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.

1910, 21 per cent, because of the almost complete stoppage of immigration during the World war and the heavy emigration during that period. In the decade ending with 1910 the total population of the United States exclusive of its outlying possessions, was 91,972,266. During those ten years the numerical increase was the largest of any decade in its history while the rate of growth was 21.0 per cent. The gain in that decade was four times what the total population of the country was in 1790 when the first federal census was taken, while the total population in 1910 was almost 23 times larger than it was in 1790.

With the outlying possessions, the United States in 1910 had a population of 101,115,487. These possessions included Alaska, Hawaii, Porto Rico, the Philippine Islands, the Panama Canal Zone, Guam and Samoa, and the total of persons in the military and naval service abroad was added. This year the population of the Virgin Islands of the United States, acquired from Denmark is included.

The growth of the country's population, exclusive of the outlying possessions, is set forth briefly in the following table:

Census Year	Population	Increase	P.C.
1790	105,683,108	13,710,842	14.9
1810	91,372,366	15,377,691	21.0
1830	75,924,375	13,948,861	20.7
1850	62,947,714	12,791,951	20.5
1870	59,155,783	11,597,412	20.1
1890	58,558,371	7,115,050	22.6
1900	31,444,321	8,251,445	35.6
1910	23,191,876	6,125,423	25.9
1920	17,069,453	4,203,433	32.7
1930	12,866,020	3,227,567	33.5
1940	9,628,462	2,898,572	33.1
1950	7,229,891	1,931,598	35.4
1960	5,208,485	1,379,289	35.1
1970	3,929,214		

With the announcement today of the

country's total population, the bureau of the census, under Director Sam L. Rogers, has accomplished only a portion of the tremendous task which will continue to occupy a large force of statisticians and clerks for the better part of a number of years. But the primary object, for which the fathers of the country provided in the constitution that a counting of the people should be made every ten years, has been achieved. That object was to obtain the total population in order that apportionment of the members of the house of representatives may be made by congress.

That apportionment, as soon as Director Rogers certifies to congress the exact number of people in each state will be taken up by the house of representatives at its coming session and during the coming year the body will by law fix the number of congressmen from each state. There has been discussion as to whether the membership of the house of representatives, now fixed at 435, should not be reduced so that number is considered by some parliamentarians as too large and unwieldy a body. People of some states are fearful that their representation in the house might be cut down and oppose any reduction.

In 1790 the number of representatives was fixed at 65 each representing approximately 20,000 people. The number has increased with each decade, based on census returns, until each of the present 435 members of the house represents approximately 211,877. The actual ratio of representation varies from 30,229 in Nevada to 228,627 in Washington, Nevada, Delaware, Wyoming and Arizona, whose populations were less than the number which would entitle them to one representative by apportionment, were each given one under constitutional provision that each state shall have at least one representative in the house.

Some changes have occurred in the rank of the states and the District of Columbia during the ten years. Connecticut has outgrown Washington, Utah has gone ahead of New Hampshire, Oregon has passed Maine. The District of Columbia, included in the ranking of the states by the census bureau has out-

grown Vermont.

The ranking of the New England states, with their 1920 and 1910 populations, follows:

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